

Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1869.

AN ENGLISH CONDENSATION OF THE AMERICAN ARGUMENT FOR PROTECTION.

With the old feeling in favor of protection
is being revived among the aristocratic classes
of Great Britain, it is a noticeable fact that
the workingmen of that country are also be-
coming impressed with doubts of the free-
trade system. At all events, in learning the
grounds upon which protection is advocated
in other countries, they are at the same time
taught the peculiarities and disadvantages of
their own position. A series of interesting
papers on "the working-classes in the United
States," published in the London Spectator,
contains an admirable resume of the reasons
why almost all skilled American workmen
advocate protection, as the writer heard them
in this country. He condenses the American
argument as follows—

"First, protection is the poor man's friend, as it
prevents the laborer in Europe from competing with
the better-paid workman in America. America is a
young country, and manufactures, like children,
must be everywhere protected during their infancy.
The policy of protection keeps wages high, and
so draws labor to America. Nothing induces the
poor of Europe to flock to America so much as the
prospect of higher wages. Even if he is no better off
when he arrives, he thinks he will be, and that draws
him. It is more economical to induce the poor of
Europe to go to America to eat, than to remain at
home and manufacture what Americans grow the
food and send it. Much crossing of the ocean to and
fro and consequent enhancement of price is saved by
the one journey of each laborer.

"Only thickly populated countries are likely to
benefit by free trade, for in them, the mass of the
people, not having land to go upon, are compelled to
manufacture or starve, which Americans are not.
England is only a free-trading country as far as it
suits her convenience; she is a protectionist in dealings
with America. In 1859 the amount of duty levied
in English ports on tobacco from the United
States was \$10,924,420, which sum exceeded by more
than half a million dollars the whole of the duties on
English manufactures collected during that year in the
United States.

"Protection is only another form of monopoly, and
capital can be more easily got to doing useful
things by the promise of a monopoly than by
leaving every enterprise to stand or fall entirely
upon its own merits. In England and everywhere
else this principle is acted upon. Railway, gaswork,
telegraph, and steamboat companies are all pro-
tected against other railway, gaswork, telegraph,
and steamboat companies which in most cases could
and would, if not prevented, undersell them. Then
why not the owners of mills and factories (which
are mostly companies in the United States)?
"The protection policy has been tried in this re-
spect against the free trade, and found to answer
better. Numerous mills and factories have sprung
into existence after the passage of each restrictive
measure.

"Protection in the infancy of an industry is no
more than the restrictive measures of guilds and
apprenticeship. It is found to conduce to the pro-
duction of articles of sound workmanship, and has a
tendency to drive bad and shoddy goods out of the
market. This is instanced in a variety of cases.
American rails have been better since they have
been made in the United States, than when the
cheap Welsh rubbish could be imported at such low
rates that it did not pay to make use of the enormous
stores of iron which nature has given to America.
The experience of Russia was the same as that of
America in this respect. In 1824 Prince Nesselrode
inaugurated a policy of protection, and since that
date Belgian and English rails of vile quality have
been excluded from Russia.

"The American cotton-manufacturing industry
sprang entirely out of the adoption of the protective
policy. Five millions of spindles are now busy here
where the only occupation for the hands would have
been hard field-work if the free-trade system had been
adhered to."

The intrinsic force of these reasons is
strengthened by the statement that, to a
great extent, intelligent British workmen
understand and sympathize with them. The
correspondence carried on between the tens
of thousands of British artisans, now at work
in this country, and their friends at home, has
fully apprised them of the real condition of
affairs, and they plainly see that it is in many
cases their true interest to emigrate to this
country instead of encouraging the exchange
of British goods for American food, after a
long and expensive voyage, for the benefit of
British capitalists.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC RULE.

On our second page will be found a detailed
statement of the management of the finances
of this State under Democratic and Republi-
can rule, to which we invite the attention of
our readers. In the heat of political cam-
paigns questions of finance are too often over-
shadowed by more exciting but far less im-
portant considerations, but when the election
is over, and the tax bills begin to come in, the
most ardent patriots are appealed to by an argu-
ment that is more irresistible than any other.
The management or mismanagement
of the finances of the State may be considered
as the *experimentum crucis* of a good or bad
administration, and it is high time that an
economy in the use of the public money should
supersede almost every other consideration
at the polls.

The communication we have referred to
shows that the Democracy had almost uninter-
rupted control of the State government from
March 30, 1842, to January 1, 1861, and
when the Republican party came into power,
they found that the debt of the State was
\$37,969,847.50, or thirty-two thousand dollars
in excess of what it had been eighteen years
before. Under Democratic rule the taxes had
been monstrous, the single item of taxes on
real estate amounting to twenty-five millions
of dollars. Not one dollar of the State debt
was paid, and instead of the enormous sums
realized being devoted to the development of
the resources of the State, many of the State
works were allowed to go to decay, and the
money was diverted into the pockets of greedy
office-holders and unscrupulous politicians.

During the nine years that the Republi-
cans have been in power the country has
passed through a terrible cruel war, brought
on by Democratic partisans, and its resources
have been taxed to the utmost to subdue the
Rebel forces that menaced the life of the
nation. Notwithstanding this the State debt
on the 30th of November, 1868, less funds in
bank to pay overdue loans, not then pre-
sented, was \$32,795,293.25, and the State
Treasurer is now proposing to pay off one

million dollars of the debt due July 1, 1870,
which will reduce the debt to the
sum of \$31,795,293.25, or \$6,194,554.21 less
than when the Republican party came
into power. In addition to this, there has
been paid \$6,012,450.74 expenses incurred in
putting down the Rebellion. Notwithstand-
ing the extraordinary occasions for expense
since 1861, it will be seen that the debt has
been reduced, and the State tax on real estate
has been repealed, leaving it to pay the ordi-
nary expenses of county and local govern-
ment. By a glance at the detailed statement,
it will be seen that the actual saving under
Democratic rule, as compared with that of the
Democracy, amounts to a total of \$19,334,-
096.79.

These figures speak for themselves, and
they need no extended comments from us. A
return of the Democratic party to power
would be a calamity that the taxpayers would
be called upon to support the burden of. For
nine long years the Democratic politicians
have been gazing with longing eyes and itch-
ing fingers at the money-bags of the public
treasury, and their rapacity increases the
longer they are excluded from office. Put the
State once more under Democratic control, and
those who now complain of the onerous taxation
will deplore the day they ever sought relief
from their burdens by voting for a change in
the administration of the Government. The
day of election is now approaching, and the
most important matter to be decided is
whether economy or extravagance shall rule
in the future. There is no reason why, with
proper management, the State debt should
not be entirely extinguished in a compara-
tively few years, and the taxes lightened at
the same time. It is very certain, however,
that if the Democrats get into power that no
such results will be brought about.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, in a letter acknowledging
the compliment paid by a body of Americans
residing in London to his recent liberal
speech in the French Senate, expresses the
belief that "the present position bears a re-
semblance to that at the close of the last
century," and that "Constitutional liberty
established in France will place the political
sentiments of France and America in as com-
plete accord as their interests already are."
The public are scarcely prepared for such an
action and reaction in favor of liberty be-
tween the two countries as marked the last
century, but there can be little doubt that
France must progress, as an empire, kingdom,
or republic, on the liberal track from which
she has so often been violently thrown.
America is indebted for her radically demo-
cratic ideas to France much more than to En-
gland, and her example has, in turn, power-
fully impressed the reading and thinking men
of France, inspiring them with a constant
yearning for free institutions, and making
them hope, in spite of past failures, that a re-
public may yet be possible. It may well be
doubted, however, in view of past experience,
whether enlightened Frenchmen will put much
faith in Prince Napoleon's project of allying
the empire with liberty. The ruling aim of
his ambitious family is to firmly establish
their dynasty, and to promote this end they
are ready to advocate the most ultra liberal
doctrines to-day, and to enforce the most
despotic measures to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Constant M. Eakin, an esteemed and honored citizen of Philadelphia,
died on Saturday last, at the age of seventy-five.
Colonel Eakin was of French origin, and his family
was one of the oldest and most respected in this
community. His inclinations were towards a mili-
tary life, and he accordingly obtained an appointment
to the West Point Academy shortly after its estab-
lishment, and graduated with honor in the class of
1817. He was attached to the Topographical Corps, and
served in it with distinction for more than twenty
years, attaining the rank of Major. He was largely
instrumental in organizing and perfecting the coast
survey system of the United States, and the efficiency
of that system is in a great measure due to his ex-
ertions and influence.

Major Eakin resigned from the army about the
year 1850, and devoted himself as a private citizen to
engineering and science, until the breaking out of
the Rebellion, when, although sixty-five years of age,
he at once offered his services to Gov. Curtin in any
capacity in which he could be most useful. His offer
was accepted, and he was employed in raising troops
and in making reconnaissances in the southern sec-
tion of the State, and in 1862 he was in command of
a regiment. He proved himself a faithful, zealous,
and efficient officer, and in spite of his advanced
age he labored with more ardor than many younger
men. Colonel Eakin was married to a daughter of
the late Chandler Price, and she was one of the oldest
residents of West Philadelphia, in the growth and im-
provement of which section of the city he felt much
interest. Colonel Eakin leaves behind him a large
circle of relatives and friends, who esteemed him for
his many noble qualities, and who will mourn his loss.

General Isaac C. Bassett died suddenly on Saturday at his residence in this
city. He was a member of the Scott Legion, having
served throughout the Mexican war. For a number
of years he was in business as a coal merchant in
Southwark, but on the breaking out of the Rebellion
he volunteered his services, and was commissioned,
August 24, 1861, as Captain of Co. K in the 52d Regi-
ment Pennsylvania Volunteers, then commanded by
Colonel David H. Williams. He participated in all
the battles in which his regiment was engaged, and
his efficiency as an officer procured his promotion
to the rank of Major in February, 1863, and to that
of Colonel in the May following. He was reported
to have been killed while planting a flag on the
heights of St. Mary's, in Virginia, and was made the
subject of many eulogistic notices. On December
12, 1864, he was brevetted Brigadier-General, and
was placed in command of the prisoners on John-
son's Island. General Bassett was a native of Phila-
delphia, and he leaves behind him many warm
friends to deplore his loss.

Most Rev. Dr. Kieran, Archbishop of Armagh,
When a cable telegram about three weeks ago
announced the death of the Archbishop of Armagh,
it was supposed, in this country, to have referred to
Dr. Beresford, the head of the Protestant Church of
Ireland. Advice by mail showed that the telegram
referred to the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Kieran,
Catholic Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all
Ireland, who died on the 15th of September, at his
residence near Dundalk. The deceased was a native
of Darver, near Castlebellingham, in County Louth.
After receiving a college education and the degree
of Doctor of Divinity, he officiated for a time in the
small village of Louth. He held in succession the cures
of Newry, Drogheda, and Colton, and in 1845 was
appointed parish priest of Dundalk, which position
he held until 1867. Having been defeated as a can-
didate for the Archbishopric of Armagh, he was ele-
vated to that position in 1865, and consecrated by
Cardinal Cullen. His health, however, was quite
poor after his promotion, but despite this drawback

he continued in the active discharge of his episcopal
duties up to the time of his death.

Right Rev. Samuel Waidegrave, Bishop of
Carlisle.
A cable telegram announces the death, on Sat-
urday, of the Hon. and Right Rev. Samuel Waide-
grave, the Bishop of Carlisle, his diocese including
the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, and
a portion of North Lancashire. The deceased was a
son of the eighth Earl Waldegrave, and was born
in the year 1817. He entered Balliol College, Oxford,
and graduated with the highest honors in 1839. After
holding several charges he was finally, in 1860, con-
secrated Bishop of Carlisle, as the successor of Dr.
Villiers, who had been transferred to the See of Dur-
ham. Bishop Waidegrave was the author of "New
Testament Millenarianism," being the Hampton lec-
tures for 1864. He also wrote several smaller and
less important books.

THE NEW YORK EPISCOPAL ACADEMY.—In our
religious column on Saturday last, a paragraph was
inadvertently inserted, stating, on the authority of
the New York Independent, "Two-thirds of the stu-
dents in the General Episcopal Theological Seminary
in this city have just gone over to the Roman Catho-
lics." The facts of the case are that only two students
out of sixty have thus succeeded. We regret the promi-
gence given to this erroneous statement, and trust
the error may be corrected in our contemporaries.

THE HON. GEORGE S. BOWWELL, Secretary of the
Treasury, will speak at Horticultural Hall this even-
ing, at half-past 7 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
NINTH STREET, above Chesnut, Philadelphia.
NINTH STREET, above Chesnut, Philadelphia.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH SESSION, 1869-70.
The regular Lectures of this School will commence on
MONDAY, October 11, and continue until the first of
March. Fee for the full course, \$100.
K. E. ROGERS, M. D.,
Dean Medical Faculty.

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH
STREET, south of Locust, Medical Department.
Session 1869-70 commences October 5, at 7 o'clock, with
a General Instruction in the Principles of Medicine, by
the public. Students desirous of attending College
will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the Uni-
versity, from 9 to 4.
10 4 3t

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
No. 212 South FIFTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1869.
The warrants for the pay of Commissioners of the com-
munity, Election Divisions of the city, will be drawn on
TUESDAY, the 5th of October, from the First to the
fourteenth wards, inclusive, and on WEDNESDAY from
the Fifteenth to the Twenty-eighth ward, inclusive.
By order of the City Commissioners.
PHILIP H. LUTTS,
Clerk.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA GERMAN
TOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD CO.
FANY will be held at the Office of the Company, north-
east corner of NINTH and GREEN streets, on MON-
DAY, the 11th of October, from the First to the
fourteenth wards, inclusive, and on WEDNESDAY from
the Fifteenth to the Twenty-eighth ward, inclusive.
By order of the City Commissioners.
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FIFTEENTH WARD.—INDEPENDENT
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.
For Elect Council.—BENJAMIN F. GUENN.
For Common Council.—CHARLES D. SUPPLEE.
Nominated at Ward Meeting. 10 27t

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Black Tamises,
Black Mousselines,
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Black Silk and Wool Cretonnes,
Black Drap de Paris,
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